

THE DAILY COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.....FRIDAY, FEB. 11, 1848.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

THURSDAY, FEB. 10, 1848.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. GOODMAN, of the Baptist Church.

The Journal was read by the Clerk.

A message from the House by the Clerk, announcing the passage of certain bills, &c.

Petitions.

Petitions were presented by Senators Hobbs, Thomas, Russell and Grey, and appropriately referred.

A message was received from the Governor, making certain Military appointments, and the rule requiring the message to lie on the table one day being suspended, the nominations were confirmed.

Mr. HAMBLETON offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on the Judiciary examine and report to the Senate, on Saturday next at 12 o'clock, whether under the provisions of the Constitution a county having a number of votes equal to the ratio, can be added to a county having less voters than the number fixed by the ratio, and that they make report in writing, so that the same may be entered upon the Journal.

Mr. RICE moved to amend the resolution, by striking out "the committee on the Judiciary" and insert therefor "the Attorney General."

After some debate by Messrs. Hambleton and Grey in support of the resolution, Mr. Rice in favor of the amendment, and Messrs. Helm, Patterson and Hardin in opposition to both resolution and amendment.

Mr. HEADY moved to lay the resolution and amendment on the table, and the yeas and nays being called thereupon, the vote stood: Yeas 26—Nays 10. So the motion prevailed.

Mr. McNARY, from the committee on Enrollments, reported certain bills correctly enrolled.

Mr. DRAFFIN had the unanimous consent of the Senate to introduce a bill to amend the law establishing the town of Corbinville, which was appropriately referred, and he thereupon had leave to report the said bill, which was read and passed.

Mr. HOBBS had the unanimous consent of the Senate to report bill from a Select committee, to incorporate the Long Run Baptist Church of Jefferson county; read and passed.

The SPEAKER announced Messrs. McMILLAN and FOX as the members of the joint committee on the part of the Senate, to solicit the address of the Rev. ROBERT J. BRECKENRIDGE, on Common Schools, for publication, in conformity with the resolution adopted on yesterday.

By unanimous consent, various bills from the House had their first and second readings and were appropriately referred.

A Senate bill to incorporate the Hopkinsville and Cumberland River Railroad Company, with an amendment from the House; concurred in.

A Senate bill to amend the charter of the Louisville and Elizabethtown, and Covington and Lexington Turnpike Road Companies, with an amendment from the House; concurred in.

The Apportionment Bill.

On motion of Mr. HARDIN, the committee of the whole was discharged from the further consideration of the Apportionment Bill, and the Senate proceeded to its consideration.

Mr. BRIEN moved to amend the bill so as to unite Livingston and Marshall counties, and to give them one Representative, and to give to Calloway a separate Representative—the bill as it stands unites Calloway and Marshall.

Mr. BRIEN addressed the Senate in favor of his amendment—contending that justice and right and the Constitution demanded that Calloway should have a separate Representative, and the small counties of Livingston and Marshall should be united—which done, they then have but a few more voters than the ratio. He did not wish to detain the Senate—he felt called upon to make a plain statement of facts in the case, and having discharged that duty he left the matter in the hands of the Senate.

Mr. PATTERSON spoke in opposition to the amendment, at length. He went into an examination of the strength of the various counties adjoining Calloway, declaring that she could draw residuum from no where which would entitle her to a separate Representative—Marshall had not the ratio, and she, neither, could draw residuum sufficient—the two lay broad side of each other and the Constitution was plain and explicit in such cases; from their affinity these two counties should go together. Livingston was differently situated—she adjoined Caldwell and drew a residuum from that county of near six hundred votes, more than enough to entitle Livingston with her own vote to a separate Representative; these counties were naturally allied, and it was right that Caldwell's residuum should go to Livingston—various counties with larger vote than Calloway and Marshall added together, had but one Representative, and from the circumstances surrounding them, this state of case was right. The same reasons existed four years ago for the adoption of the amendment now proposed, and the Senate then refused to make it; he was perfectly willing now to leave it to the Senate, and if they believed the amendment right, just, expedient and constitutional he would cheerfully submit to its decision—but he did not believe they would so determine.

Mr. BRIEN replied to the Senator from Caldwell, reviewing his position in relation to residuum, affinity, &c., and contended most strenuously that the two small counties of Calloway and Marshall should vote together. These counties had just as much right to draw the residuum of Caldwell as Livingston—they adjoined the county of the gentleman. Every principle of right and justice required that the apportionment, eight years ago, should have been made as he now proposed to do, and he hoped that his amendment would be adopted.

Mr. JAMES also replied to the Senator from Caldwell. He knew the constitution was plain and explicit, not as the gentlemen had presented it, but as the amendment proposed. He then went into a review of the strength of the different counties, their geographical positions, &c., and contending that the residuum from Caldwell belonged properly to Crittenden. The committee on the apportionment had twice decided in favor of this proposition, but had finally reported Calloway and Marshall together. The gentleman from Caldwell had spoken of extraneous influences. He wished that no such thing as party should be known in forming the Apportionment bill; the affinity and intercourse between counties had nothing to do with this matter. If the bill was perfectly acceptable to him in every other particular but attaching Calloway and Marshall together, he could not, and would not vote for it. The proposition was right, clearly, and should be adopted.

Mr. PATTERSON rejoined, surveying the whole subjects, the strength of the different counties in that section, the disposition made of the various residuum, and declaring that Calloway could draw from no where but Marshall, and she having none to give, the constitution is plain and explicit, and they

must be attached, and vote together. The last thing his constituents said to him when leaving home was, to oppose this proposition. It might be supposed that he had some feeling upon the subject—he had, and he was representing the feelings of his constituents in opposing this proposition.

Mr. WALL desired to know from the chairman of the committee which reported this bill, by what process they had arrived at the report they had made. He desired to vote right, and until this was done, he should be voting entirely in the dark.

Mr. TODD, the chairman of said committee, then went into a statement, showing how they had commenced and proceeded in forming the bill—commencing at the lower end of the State, and showing the strength of the different counties, and giving it as his own, and the opinion of the committee, that according to the letter of the constitution, the committee of Calloway and Marshall should vote together.

Mr. BRADLEY discussed the merits of the question in *extenso*—showing the strength of the different counties, and supporting the apportionment made by the bill up to the county of Calloway: the union of that county and Marshall, was unjust; all he desired was that he and other Senators should discharge their duty according to the constitution—he had not one word to say about parties—they should cut no figure in this matter—the union of Livingston and Marshall was fair and just, and should be done; this would satisfy the constitution; the bill as reported would not do so in this particular, in his opinion, and he should therefore vote for the amendment.

The debate was continued by Senators Helm, Brien, Patterson and James. The debate having been concluded, and the question being "shall the amendment be adopted?" the yeas and nays were demanded.

Mr. JAMES moved a call of the roll, and three Senators were found to be absent.

Mr. DRAFFIN moved an adjournment. The motion was lost.

The yeas and nays being then taken on the amendment, the vote stood:

YEAS—Messrs. Bradley, Bramlette, Brien, English, Evans, Fox, Heady, James, Marshall, McNary, Rice, Thomas, Thurman and Young—14.

NAYS—Messrs. Boyd, Crenshaw, Druffin, Grey, Hardin, Hawkins, Helm, Henderson, Hobbs, Hollaway, McMillan, Patterson, Russell, Slaughter, J. Speed Smith, Taylor, Todd, Walker, Wall, White and Williams—21.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. RICE offered to amend the bill by giving to the yeas and nays being then taken on the amendment, the vote stood:

YEAS—Messrs. Bradley, Bramlette, Brien, English, Evans, Fox, Heady, James, Marshall, McNary, Rice, Thomas, Thurman and Young—14.

NAYS—Messrs. Boyd, Crenshaw, Druffin, Grey, Hardin, Hawkins, Helm, Henderson, Hobbs, Hollaway, McMillan, Patterson, Russell, Slaughter, J. Speed Smith, Taylor, Todd, Walker, Wall, White and Williams—21.

Mr. TOWLES repelled the idea of having cast any Abolition insinuations.

Mr. RICE referred to statistics in relation to the amount of money paid by the State for slaves executed, showing that the amount annually paid before the passage of the law of 1833 was less than the corresponding number of years since its passage.

Mr. TALBUTT explained the reason of such a state of things. That it was owing to certain insurrections, as one cause, and another was the difference of the price in slaves, &c.

Mr. BOWLING did not deem it worth the while to argue the constitutional question of this amendment, as he believed the whole law of 1833 unconstitutional.

The fact that the constitution gives to the Legislature the right to prohibit the bringing of slaves into this State for merchandize, implies the right to bring in for their use.

This is a monopoly, and he opposed it, and was in favor of its modification, upon the grounds of policy. By prohibiting the purchase of, and the bringing in slaves from another State, has a tendency to support a monopoly of the slave owners of this State. He did not see the justice of allowing compensation for slaves now owned in the State, and not for those who may be brought in hereafter. If a slave be bought out of the State should be killed by a master who now owned in the State, the owner of the master would receive pay for his slave, if executed, and the former would not.

If this modification is passed, the persons who were poor and compelled to purchase slaves out of the State, would not be placed upon the same ground as those wealthy owners who had purchased them in this State, thus making a distinction to the disadvantage of the poor man. This law is unequal in its operations, for those who live in the interior of the State have the liberty to purchase slaves on every side of them, when those living in the harder counties, have only the liberty or right of purchasing on three sides.

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Single copies of the DAILY COMMONWEALTH neatly enveloped, can be had at the Counting Room at this office for two cents per copy. Single copies of the WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, containing full reports of the Legislative proceeding, can be had for four cents per copy.

McCLOSKE'S SPEECH, delivered before the Colonization Society, is now ready for delivery at the Counting Room of the Commonwealth Office—Price \$3 per hundred.

DR. MILLS, who has been magnetizing our townspeople for several days, is organizing a class for the purpose of teaching them the science. He goes to Louisville in a few days, where he will, we suppose, meet KEELY, and bets are offered two to one, that Mills magnetizes Keely "on sight." Dr. Mills will lecture again MONDAY night.

We are indebted to the Hon. C. S. MOREHEAD, for Congressional documents.

We are indebted to the accommodating Clerk of the steamer Isaac Shelby, for Cincinnati papers in advance of the mail.

Commodore RINGOLY, of the United States Navy, died at Baltimore, on the night of the 4th inst., after a lingering and painful illness.

MRS. ROYALL, the Editor of the Washington Huntress, has taken a decided fancy to our Representative, Mr. MOREHEAD, and in consequence of the subjoined portrait of him, from the pen of that lady, the Editor of the Georgetown Herald deems it necessary to call Mr. M's attention to the admonitory remark of Mr. Weller, Sr., addressed to his son 'Samivel' "Ah Samivel, my son Samivel! beware of vidders." But here is the portrait:

HON. C. S. MOREHEAD.—Mr. M. is a new member of the House, from Kentucky, and comes from the same district represented for many years by Hon. Garrett Davis. He is no bad specimen of Kentucky's sons. Look at him, and take him upon any ground, either his stout manly figure, his graceful gait, his agile limbs, the fair rosy complexion, and ingenuous countenance, all peculiar to the rich soil of Kentucky, the pride of the West.

Mr. M. is somewhere about six feet in height of proportionate size, erect, and dignified in his aspect. His face is fair, round and becomingly full, with a rich carnation glow. His smooth features, his retreating forehead, his genial brow are alike regular and magnificient, and bespeak a noble mind. His mild blue eye of melting softness, beams with benevolence and shows great goodness of heart! His countenance is bland and suasive, and denotes a man of intellect and intelligence. In his manners Mr. M. is polished and refined, and shows a native dignity peculiar to his own Kentucky.

No. 1.

To the Editor of the Frankfort Commonwealth: Sir: There is much speculation as to what ought to be the course of the Whig party in Kentucky in relation to the claims of Gen. Taylor and Mr. Clay. It is not to be disguised, that much conflict of opinion exists as to which of those gentlemen the nomination for the office of President of the United States ought to be given, as well as which of them would be the most available candidate of the party—and it is much to be feared, that, some of the friends of each, have so far committed themselves in regard to the claims of their favorite as to render it difficult to retract. It is at all times a matter of deep regret, that divisions should exist, amongst those whose aim is the public good, who should look alone to the best means of placing at the head of the government, a man of honesty and capacity. There is no doubt that either of those gentlemen embody all the qualities that make them well suited for the office. Under the administration of either, a sound state of morals, a faithful and honest discharge of the high duties of an executive officer might be relied on. The country might be expected to return to its former integrity and prosperity, and a reasonable hope might be indulged that the difficulties with which we are now surrounded would be dissipated.

It is therefore, under existing circumstances, a matter of great moment, that some plan may be devised, by which the different views of the Whig party shall be compromised and reconciled. It has been suggested that this most desirable object can be obtained by the formation of a union ticket for the State; let the proposed conventions to be held at Frankfort, select an equal number of electors favorable to each of those gentlemen, with the express understanding that if elected, the vote of Kentucky is to be cast for the Whig candidate, who may be the choice of the Whig Convention of the United States, which is to assemble in Philadelphia. This plan is thrown out, with a hope that it may elicit enquiry and investigation, and lead to the adoption of some means by which all dissension or conflict may be avoided amongst those who should have but one common object.

Having the fullest confidence in both Gen. Taylor and Mr. Clay, and believing them equally entitled to the high estimation in which they are held by the Whig party, I feel unwilling to see either of them sacrificed by an attempt to bring them in collision. If Gen. Taylor should be nominated for the Presidency by a portion of his friends, who are to assemble in Frankfort, in disregard of the established usage of both the political parties of the United States, to submit to the decision of a National Convention, it would be an act of injustice to him, as it would to array him in opposition to the action of a National Convention, and a large portion of his own friends, a position it is hoped no friend of Gen. Taylor desires him to occupy. True policy and a proper respect for the wishes of the party only require, that when the conventions shall assemble at Frankfort, that they place the claims of Gen. Taylor fairly before the nation—let them speak in becoming terms of his qualifications and great services, which cannot fail to command the admiration of their countrymen; but at the same time do justice to Kentucky's noble son, whose brows are decked with as many civic wreaths, as Gen. Taylor has won laurels on the field of battle. Let us remember that the same faithful historian who shall record the glorious exploits of Gen. Taylor, will also tell the many blessings conferred on his country by the genius and noble efforts of Henry Clay. The fame of each of those great benefactors of their country is the brightest inheritance Kentucky can boast of. It ought not to be periled by hasty and misguided counsel, but should be preserved untarnished, and venerated for posterity.

A TRUE WHIG.

No. 2.

Sir: The contemplated movement in this State, in favor of Gen. Taylor, if it results in his nomination for the Presidency, will do as much to injure

that gentleman's election, as his worst enemies could desire. Its effects will be to divide the Whig party of the State, and to some extent, of the Union. Gen. Taylor cannot expect, and most certainly will not receive the support of the Democrats in any very large numbers. Information from Washington which may be relied on, confirms the opinion, that in Congress, the Democratic party are united to a man against him—the same result will be produced throughout the United States. Such is the force of party discipline, that the leaders of that party have only to direct, and the masses follow. This is the certainty of past experience, and should admonish us of the necessity of entire union in our own ranks.

If Gen. Taylor receives the nomination of the National Whig Convention, his election is beyond doubt; but if his friends should force him out before the people, in opposition to the established usages of the party, upon whom alone he is to rely, and against the already expressed determination of that party to hold a National Convention at Philadelphia, his defeat is equally certain. This proposition is self-evident.

I therefore ask the friends of Gen. Taylor, amongst whom I may be regarded with entire certainty, when they shall assemble at Frankfort, either to adopt the views expressed in my first communication, or some other, that will insure unanimity and harmony of action amongst the Whigs—our success alone depends upon it. Let no further nomination be made, than to express our entire confidence in the honesty and capacity of both Gen. Taylor and Mr. Clay; their deeds are familiar to the nation and the world, and leave to the action of the National Convention, the determination of which of them shall be the candidate of the party.

Mr. Clay has on no occasion authorized the use of his name in reference to the office of President. It is uncertain whether he will come before the National Convention; why, therefore, at this early period, by any action of the Whigs, make an issue between him and Gen. Taylor; such a course is impolitic, and unjust to each of those gentlemen, and can result in nothing less than derision and defeat. The name of Gen. Taylor has been placed before the people of the United States, in reference to the office of President, without any solicitation or wish of his. It has emanated from the high regard a large portion of the nation entertain for his virtues and eminent services to his country. There can be no doubt that his claims will be duly and fairly weighed by the National Convention, and there is certainly strong probability that he will be its choice. That some portions of the nation would prefer Mr. Clay to Gen. Taylor, has been manifested by their action; but that they would harmonize in support of the choice of the National Convention, I do not permit myself to doubt. That the North would not readily rally to the support of Gen. Taylor, if he should be thrust upon them by the injudicious course of his friends, is a proposition too plain for discussion; and that, to a great extent, they would, under such circumstances, withhold their support, is equally well founded. It seems to me, due to the feelings of the North, to ourselves, and the glorious cause in which we are engaged, that due deliberation and prudence should guide our actions in all that relates to this delicate subject. Let our motto be "union for the sake of the union," and all will be well.

Mr. M. is a new member of the House, from Kentucky, and comes from the same district represented for many years by Hon. Garrett Davis. He is no bad specimen of Kentucky's sons. Look at him, and take him upon any ground, either his stout manly figure, his graceful gait, his agile limbs, the fair rosy complexion, and ingenuous countenance, all peculiar to the rich soil of Kentucky, the pride of the West.

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For the Commonwealth.

The name of the Hon. Joshua F. Bell, of the county of Boyle, has upon several different occasions and in several different quarters, been suggested to the Whigs of Kentucky as a suitable candidate for the office of Lieutenant Governor. The author of a communication in the Commonwealth, a few days since, under the signature of Mountain Boy, presented the claims of Mr. Bell for the office, and entered into a general statement of his peculiar qualifications for that highly honorable post. I propose to enlarge upon that statement, and present the claims and qualifications of Mr. Bell for that office, in a more specific and tangible form. And firstly, I will state what Mr. Bell's qualifications for the office are; and secondly, what they are not.

The object of that convention which is shortly to meet in this place to nominate the Whig candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, is to fix upon and present to the people of Kentucky the names of two gentlemen who unite, in the most eminent degree, the three great requisites in candidates for the two highest offices within their gift. Those requisites are, firstly, the ability to understand the proper duties of their respective offices, and the measures of National and State policy best calculated to ensure the happiness and true interests of the people, and the honor and glory of the State. Secondly, the firmness and integrity to discharge those duties, and consult those interests faithfully and honestly, without fear on the one hand, or favor on the other; and thirdly, the personal popularity to call forth and command the full and united strength of the party. Does Mr. Bell possess these? I answer he does, in a remarkable degree; in a degree equal if not superior to any of the highly honorable and distinguished Whigs, whose names have been already mentioned in connection with the office of Lieutenant Governor. Gifted with a mind whose natural endowments and capacities are far above the ordinary standard; those endowments have been matured by age and experience, polished by study and education, and quickened by a thorough knowledge of the world, and an intimate intercourse with men. A ripe and elegant scholar, a well read and excellent, not to say profound lawyer, thoroughly versed in the political and historical annals of the country, with the great leading principles of the constitution, and with the effect which the measures and policy pursued by different administrations, State and National, have had upon our fortunes as a people. He is eminently qualified to discuss the issues that may arise during the ensuing campaign, and conduct the canvass with signal ability and success; and should he be elected, to discharge the various functions appertaining to the office of Lieutenant Governor, with credit to himself and honor and benefit to the State. A service of two years in the lower House of Congress, in which he stands as a new member, for industry, talent and integrity, has made him intimate with parliamentary rules and usages, and well fitted him to preside over the deliberations of the Senate of the State, with all becoming wisdom and dignity. Mr. Bell's mind and acquirements are rather of a solid and practical, than of a brilliant and attractive, yet useless character. Whatever he understands he understands thoroughly. He does, he does well. His social habits and private character are above reproach. His political integrity has never been sullied with even the suspicion of reancy to those principles which he professes to advocate, or a passing doubt of his fidelity to that party to which he claims to belong and with which he pretends to co-operate. He is now as he has ever been, a firm, moderate and consistent Whig. All who know Joshua F. Bell know him to be a man who prizes honor and integrity more than the transient glare of a temporary fame; values the permanent respect and confidence of his fellow citizens higher than the honors too often disgraceful, and empty trappings of office, and regards the good of his party and country more than he does self pride and self interest. These qualities, together with the possession of a frank, fearless and manly spirit and the affable manners of a finished and high-bred gentleman—who thinks himself no better than

other persons, and other persons no better than himself—have rendered him personally, a great favorite wherever he is known, and would be a sure passport, should he be selected to canvass the State as one of the Whig candidates—to the confidence and affection of the people. Such is a summary of some of Mr. Bell's qualifications for the office.

I will now briefly advert to a few which he does not possess. He is not a political demagogue, willing for the sake of office to minister to the depraved tastes, or pander to the passions and prejudices of the people, by advocating measures which he believes opposed to the spirit and objects of the constitution and the true interests of the State, but which have met with a transitory popularity. He is not a political trumper, first on one side of a question and then on the other, all things at all times and nothing at last, shifting his sails to catch each passing breath of popular feeling, and ready to sacrifice his principles, his party, and his country, to the gratification of his interest, his pride or his ambition. He is not a man who is smiles and bows before the people, when a candidate for their suffrages, but all stiffness, and distance, and dignity when in office, with no further favors to demand or expect at their hands.

Not only in his own immediate section and in the mountains is Mr. Bell a great favorite, and will he make a good race if a candidate. He has many warm friends and admirers in Franklin and the adjoining counties, in fact throughout the whole State; who long for the opportunity of casting their votes for him and would support his election with a zeal and devotion utterly inconsistent with defeat.

The Whig party will lose nothing by entrusting its cause to his hands; and the seat which has been graced by the talents, the high character and legislative experience of a Dixon and a Morehead and the other former able Lieut. Governors of the Commonwealth, will be shorn of nothing of its wisdom, its dignity, or its fame by being occupied by Mr. Bell. I have extended these remarks in favor of Mr. Bell's nomination to a greater length than I had originally designed, or was perhaps necessary, not from a desire to disparage the claims of other candidates, but simply with a view that his claims and qualifications might be fully understood and fairly acted upon by the convention, to most of the members of which he is, I presume, personally, almost an entire stranger.

FRANKLIN.

General Advertisements.

Louisville Advertisements.

D. TRABUE,

RETURNS HIS THANKS TO HIS FRIENDS FOR THEIR LIBERAL PAYMENT TO THE EXCHANGE HOTEL,

OF LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

AND will now remind them that the Spring Trade will soon be here, and a heavy business is anticipated, as our Merchant will be richly stored with Goods not receiving and or the way. There will be a great improvement in better accounts than ever. All may come that are disposed, and will find Mr. TRABUE, sole proprietor, ready, willing and prepared to give

A fine proof STABLE, convenient, is also ready for Horses.

Louisville, January 26, 1848.—25 Im.

Wallace & Lithgow,

330 Main, and 36 Pearl St., Louisville, Kentucky,

MANUFACTURERS OF

STOVES, GRATES, HOLLOW-WARE,

SAD IRONS, COPPER, TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE.

Copper, Tin-Plate, Sheet-Iron, Tinman's Machines,

Hand Tools, &c. &c.

WE will keep on hand a large and general assortment of the above named articles which will dispose of at WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, at the lowest Cash prices.

Country Merchants and others, are respectfully invited to give us a call before purchasing.

Louisville, Jan. 1, 1848.

Hats and Caps, viz:

HATS, CAPS AND FURS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

G. V. RAYMOND, Manufacturer and Dealer,

491, Main Street, Louisville, Ky.

INVITES the attention of Merchants and Consumers to his

large and well assort stock of

Hats and Caps, viz:

BEAVER, MOLESKIN, NUTRIA, SILK, ANGOLA, ECUSSA, CONEY, AND WOOL HATS—with an immense variety of Cloth, Glazed, Silk, Otter, Beaver, Nutria and Musk CAPS, all of which he offers at the most reduced prices for Cash, or approved paper.

Louisville, January 1, 1848.

Louisville Advertisements.

H. H. HONORE,

Importer and Dealer in Foreign and American

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

KEEPS constantly on hand a well selected assortment of American and English TABLE and POCKET CUTLERY, in all styles and shapes:

Knives of all kinds,

Butcher's Hardware,

Cabinet Maker's Hardware,

Farming Implements, all kinds,

Colton and Wool Cards,

Castings, Steel and Iron, &c.

Milk and Egg Cut Saws,

Horn, Sash and Circular Saws,

A full assortment of Britannia.

Together with all articles usually kept in a Hardware Store.

All of which I am determined to sell at such prices as will be an inducement for those wishing to purchase Cash.

Louisville, January 1, 1848.

C. B. COOPER,

No. 461, Main Street, between 4th and 5th, Louisville, Ky.

MANUFACTURER OF, AND DEALER IN

Stoves, Grates, Castings, Copper, Tin

AND SHEET IRON,

KEEPS constantly on hand a large supply of TEA KETTLES, SABRONS, BRASS AND COPPER KETTLES, SAUCE PANS, BRITANNIA AND JAPAN WARE of all kinds.

All of which will be sold Wholesale and Retail, cheaper than at any other house in the city.

Louisville, January 1, 1848.

SOMERVILLE & BAXTER,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware,

AND DEALERS IN

COOKING STOVES, CASTINGS, &c.

Sign of the GOLDEN STOVE, No. 465, Main Street, near 5th, Louisville, Ky.

ON HAND a constant supply of Improved PREMIUM COOKING STOVES, &c. &c. THE TIGHT PREMIUM STOVES, 6, 7, and 10 Plate STOVES; COAL STOVES; TEA KETTLES; ENAMELED and Plated GRATES; SAD IRONS and CO

General Advertisements.

FITS! FITS!

THE ONLY REMEDY FOR HART'S VEGETABLE EXTRACT.

Is an invaluable remedy for Epileptic Fits, or Falling SICKNESS, Convulsions, Spasms, &c.

It is well known, that from time immemorial, Physicians have pronounced Epileptic Fits incurable. It has baffled all their skill, and the boasted power of all medicine, and consequently thousands have suffered through a miserable existence, and at last yielded up their lives, in consequence of their disease. Physicians of every age and country have pronounced this disease incurable. The properties of the Vegetable Extract, however, feel no delicacy in saying, that it can be cured. They would, therefore, respectfully examine the testimony which is here offered. If it is deception, let it be exposed; but if it is true, then in the name of humanity, no longer let it be said that Epilepsy is incurable.

HART'S VEGETABLE EXTRACT.

For sixteen years, has been tested by many persons who have suffered with this dreadful disease, and it is now known, that it has a decided power to cure.

T. C. SWIGERT, of New York, states, that his daughter has been afflicted with Fits for more than 9 years, and has been cured by the use of the Vegetable Extract.

Mrs. J. E. EVELY, 11, Orchard street, New York, states, that she has been subject to Fits for many years, and has been restored to perfect health after every other means had failed by the use of the Vegetable Extract.

Mr. CHARLES A. BROWN, of Dover, Russell co., Alabama, who is one of the best Physicians in the State, says, that he has been much benefited by the use of the Vegetable Extract, and that he unhesitatingly prescribes it in every case of Epilepsy which comes under his notice.

Curtis, Charles, Esq., formerly Postmaster at Linne Mills, Creekland co., Pa., now residing in Erie co., Pa., states, that for man, years past, he has been solely afflicted with Fits, and is now happy to state, that by a persevering use of Dr. Hart's Vegetable Extract, for a few months, has restored him to sound health, being entirely freed from that worst of all diseases.

FITS OF 2, YEARS AND SIX MONTHS CURED BY THE USE OF THIS TRULY WONDERFUL MEDICINE!

Read the following remarkable case, of the son of the late WILLIAM SEAGRAM, Esq., of Philadelphia, who, in Epileptic Fits, 2 years past, was unable to walk, through England, Scotland, Germany and France, consulting the most eminent Physicians, and expending for Medicine, medical treatment and advice, three thousand dollars, returned with his son to this country in November last, without receiving any benefit whatever, and was cured by using

HART'S VEGETABLE EXTRACT.

Mr. WM. SEAGRAM's Letter to Doctor TYRRELL, Boston, I have sent over three copies, for your information, and I am advised to take a copy to Europe, which I did.

I first visited England, I consulted the most eminent Physicians there in respect to his case. They examined him and prescribed accordingly. I remained there three months without receiving any change for the better, which cost me about two thousand and fifty dollars, passed through the hands of the most eminent Physicians, and expending for Medicine, medical treatment and advice, three thousand dollars, returned with his son to this country in November last, without receiving any benefit whatever, and was cured by using

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